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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The surrender of Dulcigno is reported. The Papal Nancio at Paris is to continue negotiations regarding the decrees. === The Chinese Ambassador in Russia has full power to settle the pending dispute.

DOMESTIC. -Steps have been taken to prevent disorder in Indianapolis at the election to-day. In Obio the Democrats are planning to sacrifice the rest of the State ticket in order to get votes for Lang, the candidate for Secretary of State; the business men of Dayton are supporting the Repullican party actively. - The United States Supreme Court was reopened yesterday. - The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore was celebrated yesterday in that city with a procession. ers were injured by a railway accident in depend apon the vote of New-York. Illinois. - Four additional deaths resulted from the collision at Pittsburg. ==== The Arctic steamer Gilnare has returned to Washington, ==== There has been a fight between colored Democrats and white men near Greenville, S. C. - President Haves has received a hearty welcome at Tacoma, W. T. = Postmaster Fisher, of New-Brunswick, N. J., is charged with embezzlement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The great Republican were in line, General Grant received many callers yesterday. ----- The Episcopal General Convention discussed the subject of education, == The effort to remove the Chief Supervisor of Elections failed. = General Babcock and Colonei Thompson testified before the Warren Court of Inquiry. = The second trial of Franz Lammens for the murder of John Meierhofer was begun at dollar (41212 grains), 87.48 cents. === Stocks opened active and advanced, lapsed into dulness and declined, and closed with another rally in pro-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 74°; lowest, 53°; average, 61°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Simunion Valley Firginian, July 29, 1880. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were

they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY POUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform white Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Falley Virginian on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substautially correct.

H. C. Tinsley,
A. C. Gordon,
Hugh F. Lyle.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

House of Representatives. Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880. Dear Sir: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bilt, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebei General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable these more averse to allowing any such bills
to pass. It would not be at all probable, there
fore, that the bill will be got through. I wil
confer with your brother. If he thinks there is
anything in the matter I will very cordially act in
the matter. Very truly,
E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

The sudden resolution of the Porte to surrender Dulcigno, concludes a political comedy which threatened to end more gravely. The incident will afford great relief to European cabinets, especially to those of France and England. The claims of Greece will be the next in order.

The Republican parade last night was a de monstration of which the party in this city against the Republican party in Inmay well be proud. The accessions of clubs diana, when we remember that at from other cities brought the total number of men in line up to between 40,000 and 50,000. a period of twelve years, have the Repub-This array of men, well uniformed, and well drilled, and marching with the precision of carry it now is to expect to reveterans surpassed the recent Democratic display of curbstone politicians and boys so far | running through half a generation. | Their anxiety and that of the immense number of Fed-

that what is called the great Tammany demonstration ought never to be mentioned again in the hearing of a Republican. The character of the procession, representing as it did in large part solid business men and the best classes of the population, was remarkable. General Grant was received with great enthusiasm by the vast throngs gathered to see this splendid tribute to the Republican candidates, and to join with him in offering it.

As the campaign closes in the October States, two suggestive incidents are noted. The Democratic managers in Ohio have sent a bulletin broadcast over the State-" Give "balance of State ticket for votes for This means simply that the " Lang." Democrats are ready whenever they get a Republican to vote for the candidate at the head of their ticket, to give him in return their votes for the R-publican candidates for all the remaining offices. The Democrats, in other words, are no longer working to elect their candidates, but to reduce the Republican majority on the head of the ticket on which the calculations of loss and gain are made. The Indiana canvass ends with the most grotesque incident thus far. A Republican meeting called to demand a strict and fearless enforcement of the election laws, is invaded by Senator McDonald and William H. English, whose committee has imported the regiment of repeaters, which were the very subject of the meeting. Mr. English, in his coolest and most usurious manner, proceeded to preach honesty in elections to the astonished Republicans. It is thought now that there is less danger of violence than before. There has been a political murder which has sobered the passions of some of the rabid Democracy.

For the first time something like a real danger seems to show itself in travel on the elevated reads-the possibility of collisions in a fog by one train overtaking another. The frequency with which trains are run make it a possibility which can be entirely avoided, in thick weather, only by great care. No less than three collisions took place yesterday in the early morning for on the East Side roads. all of which were due to carelessness which involves, it is alleged, direct disobedience of the company's rules. Train No. 1 was run into by No. 2, which was following it at a greater rate of speed. No. 2 then stopped to see what damage had been done, displaying the signals required by the rules to warn the train behind, and also sendmg a man along the track. These precautions proved of no avail. Train No. 3 dashed into No. 2 at full speed, the engineer of the former being thrown to the street and killed, and the fireman being considerably scalded and bruised. The third collision injured no one. But the day's record is enough to frighten timid people off the elevated roads in foggy weather, unless the managers can convince the public that the rules, supposing them to be adequate, will be better enforced in future than they were yesterday. A simple rule strictly adhered to would make such accidents almost impossible-that in such weather no train should be allowed to leave a station before receiving a telegraphic signal that the preceding train had left the station

OHIO AND INDIANA.

The destiny of the country, in one sense, trembles in the balance to-day. If Indiana gives a Republican majority, peace and prosperity will follow the overwhelming triumph of James A. Garfield. But the destiny of the conatry for years to come will remain in doubt, until the elections in November, if the result in Indiana should be heavily adverse to the Republicans, and peace and prosperity would then

That there will be some local disturbances in Indiana is not unlikely. But the news of latest date justifies strong hope that the election will termination of the United States officers and the Republicans has been so clearly shown, and their organization has proved so effective, that it is thought comparatively little fraud parade last night made a fine display; 40,000 men | will be supported by violence. There is danger, as there always is when wild, desperate, and law-defying men have the leadership of either of two intensely excited parties, and counsel their followers to resort to violence. But neither the jackal nor any nobler beast will attack the man who can look it straight in the eye without flinching, and the Democratic Newark. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and not-makers are usually of the jackal species. Pluck, firmness, and consciousuess of right, go far in an emergency, and the Republicans know that they are fighting for law, liberty and the stability of free institutions. Democratic armed bands will bully and bluster. But they will think twice before they attack the United States.

Four years ago the Republicans carried Ohio by 6,636 plurality, while the Democrats carried Indiana by 5,084 plurality. The result was a close contest, and the election of President Hayes by a bare majority. If the Ohio Republicans get a larger plurality this year, and the Indiana Democrats a smaller, the signs will be favorable for Republican victory in November, and yet the contest may be close and doubtful. Any Republican plurality in both States, however small, would give strong assurance of Republican victory in November. The efforts made by the Democrats this month cannot be repeated, and the prestige and momentum of victory will aid the Republicans.

According to the latest advices, Ohio looks as if it might give a larger Republican plurality than it did four years ago, although Republicans hardly expect this. Such a result, however, would be a conclusive answer to all the shameless attacks upon General Garfield. It would show that the people of his own State have more confidence in him than they had in the almost unassailed Governor Hayes, who has made so pure and worthy a President.

The latest advices from Indiana, through Republican channels, promise an exceedingly close contest, with the bare possibility, if Demobribery does not triumph, of a cratic small Republican plurality. The Democrats are also claiming a considerable plurality, and will have reason to be greatly astonished if they do not receive it, inasmuch as the State has been almost steadily Democratic. Two things count against them. The silent business vote, which makes little display where ostracism is constantly threatened, tends to the Republican side; and the personal popularity of Mr. Porter and unpopularity of Mr. Landers, render it not impossible that Mr. Porter may be chosen, even if there should be a small plurality for other Democratic candidates, though such a result cannot be said to be probable.

We can only justly appreciate the odds no single October election since 1868. heans carried the State. To expect to verse a uniform line of precedents,

At one of these October elections the Democratic plurality ran as high as 17,000. In the election two years ago the Democratic majority was 14,000. It is this vote which shows the latest attitude of the State, and ought in fairness, as ex-Senator Dorsey suggests in our Indiana dispatches, to be taken as the basis for computing the changes to be revealed by to-day's vote. The result, it is thought, may not be clearly known before Thursday, if the gallant struggle the Republicans bave made shall end in a close vote.

" HANCOCK ON THE TARIFF: It is exceedingly difficult to speak of General Hancock's pronunciamento about the tariff with any degree of respect. Other Presidential candidates have said things which made their supporters hide their faces for shame, amid outbursts of contemptuous laughter from everybody else. But no other candidate for the Presidency, it is safe to say, has ever shown such amazing ignorance as appears in the language now attributed to General Hancock by his supporters. Indeed, it seems almost incredible that any man who was once at West Point, and has not hved ever since in solitary confinement, could by any possibility use such language; and yet it is in many other respects marked by the General's well-known peculiarities. It is pub-Ished, too, by a newspaper devoted to his cause, The Paterson Guardian, for the avowed purpese of recommending him to the workers in protected manufactures of that locality, and it embodies precisely the argument which some of the shrewdest but most mendacions friends of the candidate have been assiduously using. But this argument is stated in such a form as

to disclose a degree of ignorance that is almost

beyond belief.

Here is a man who evidently feels that the declaration of his party in favor of "a tarifi for revenue only" is burting him in manufacturing towns, and he is hungry to make some assurance that he will not do anything to injure manufacturing interests. He has heard some cunning supporters saying that, after all, the tariff question was one upon which there must be differences of opinion arising from local interests, so that a Democrat or a Republican from New-Jersey must be equally devoted to protection, and he tries to express that idea. But bow? He says: "The tariff question is a local question. The same question was brought up once in my native place in Pennsylvania. It is a matter that the General Government seldom cares to interfere with." Can we believe that General Hancock does not know that the Constitution prohibits any imposition of duties except by the General Government? Is he ignorant that tariff bills have been discussed in every session of Congress for twenty years, and that nearly twenty such bills have been passed within that time? Yet he says it is "a matter that the General Government seldem cares to interfere with "! What on earth can be mean, if he is not miraculously ignorant? In Pennsylvania, where this question has been a leading topic of discussion in every political contest and at every political meeting, in every village and in every newspaper for many years, he says this question " was brought up once in my native town." Apparently the few words which he caught on the subject, at that ever-memorable time when the tariff question was brought up once, led General Hancock to sappose that the town was about to impose some duty on products brought in from other towns. Hence he looks upon it as "a local question"; if these towns and counties and States want duties, why, by all means let them have what they want! With hand on them. heart, and a "superb" bow, he assures Paterson that he will never interfere if Paterson wants a protective tariff. That is Paterson's local affair: "a matter with which the General Government seldom cares to interfere."

Still, General Hancock has heard somewhere the amount runs up into the millions. And he has heard that these duries do protect industries. So be says: "My election could make "no difference either one way or the other. There has to be a certain amount-millions of "dollars-raised by a tariff that can be got in no "other way, and that must necessarily give "protection to the manufacturing interests of the country." This may be very ignorant or very mendacious talk, but the courtesy that is due to a enudidate compels us to assume that it is not meadaciens. Millions of dollars can be raised by a tariff on sagar, coffee, tea, wool, hides, and a host of other articles, but those duties would not "necessarily" nor by any possibility "give protection to the manufacturing interests." That is the sort of tariff that Great Britain has. It is the sort of tariff that a great majority of General Hancock's supporters want. It is the sort of tariff which British manufacturers want this country to adopt, and hence it is not strange if they sendhither large sams, while their agents here and other importers give large sums for the campaign fund to elect General Hancock. His party wants "a tariff for revenue only." That means a tariff that is not for protection. But General Hancock wishes it to be understood that he

does not know the difference. And this is the candidate whose "broad and ripe statesmanship" has been so loudly vaunted! If this is statesmanship, there is hardly a ten-year old schoolboy in Pennsylvania who has not more of it, or who could not talk more intelligently of the "local question" which "was brought up once in his native "place." No enemy has said anything half as severe about the ability or qualifications of General Hancock as he says of himself in this effusion. The workingmen of this country do not care to vote for a man because he puts on great airs of wisdom, but they have a strong prejudice against elevating over themselves, as their ruler, charged with care of all their great interests, a man who knows less than their own children about those interests and the nature of laws that affect them. Probably it will seem to them absolutely impossible that General Hancock is as ignorant as he appears to be. In that case, they will conclude that he is trying to cheat them out of their votes to their own harm. But they will do him injustice. The real trouble is that General Hancock, the Superb and the "Glorious," is a soldier-and has not the slightest trace of fitness for any other position.

A BASE ATTACK UPON BELMONT.

Poor Mr. Belmont will have to clench his fist at The World newspaper, as well as at the Tammany Hall Democrats. The latter hooted him into silence, and the former follows up the brutal attack by charging him with "jobbery" in his dealings with the Government. It is well known, to The World as well as to everybody else, that Mr. Belmont, for himself and the Rothschilds, was a subscriber for over four-tenths of the \$50,000 of four and one-half per cent bonds, and that in this, as in the previous syndicate contracts, after 1873, the negotiations in this country, including the settlements with the Treasury and the distribution of profits to the persons in interest, were managed exclusively by Messrs, A. Belmont & Co. Yet The World of Friday says, in the course of a gibbering attack upon Secretary Sheman and the bond syndicate :

eral contractors and fiscal hangers-on of the Treasury to promote at all hazards the defeat of General Hancock is too intense not to have a strong selfish motive behind it. Perhaps it is not disconnected with the immense job between Secretary Sperman and the three owners of the First National Bank of this city, and others who were members of a syndicate which took from first to last \$740,000,000 of the four and \$50,000 of the four and one-half per cent bonds. The market value of the tours at say 107 per cant on \$740,000,000, would be \$791,800,000, 107 per cent on \$740,000,000, making, if not a prefit to the bolders, a loss to the Government of \$85,800,000. Only by an examination of the books, vouchers and papers of the Treasury Department will it ever be ascertained for the people among whom this profit or a portion of it was divided. It accrued between January and October, 1879.

If, as The World planniy intimates, the profits of this transaction are now used as a Republican corraption fand, Mr. Belmont, as its chief collector and distributor, should be called to account by his party. His explanation, however, is already a matter of record. On April 13, 1878, two days later than the date of the \$50,000 contract, he wrote to

Secretary Sherman:

Secretary Sherman:

My Dear Sir: I take the liberty of adding a few lines to my letter of lo-day, in order to assure you that no question of rivairy, no what of grasping the Government business, and no pecuniary personal consideration of any kind, prompts the opinion which I ventage at your invitation, to submit to your earnest attention.

The syndicate to whom you have internsted this negotiation, so essential to the success of resumption, are fully alive to the importance of that trust. Askle from the matural desire to secure the small legitimate banking commission on the transaction, their main object is, and will be, as it is so occur to the past, to further, as far as it will be occur in the past, to further, as far as it will be only in the resumption of specie payments on the day fixed by law, without universacity contracts an and disturbance of the money market. To ments on the day increase of the money market. To controction and dashrbanes of the money market. To assist them in their efforts they only ask at your hands that conditione and cooperation to which they think their management of the funding business for the last five years criticis them. Yours most trait, (Sizaed) August Belmont.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, cle. We come to Mr. Belmont's assistance in this case out of genuine sympathy for a man unjustly attacked in the house of his friends. He must not exsect us to do it again, as the task of exposing all The World's falsehoods even about Democrats would be too arduous for a newspaper which can afford only small space to the wars of the Liliputians.

AMERICAN MAIL ENTERPRISE.

The British Government has two mail routes to Australia, or rather the mother government has one and her stalwart young infant of New South Wales has another. One is by way of the Su z Canal and s subsidized by the British Government; the other s across the two oceans and this continent from New-York to San Francisco, and has no subsiexcept the sums paid the steamship and railway companies for their services by the United States and the Colonial Governments. There has always been sharp rivalry between the two services; and thus far the Trans Continental has regularly beaten the Suez Canal route. The last named, during the year from March 1879 to March 1880, averaged fifty-three days in transit from Sydney to London; the route via San Francisco and New-York-which is carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Sydney to San Francisco, thence to New-York by rail, and hence by the British Mail steamers to England-averaged forty-five days, a clear gain of eight days. It will be seen that for the greater part of the route the mails by New-York and San Francisco are carried by Americans; and a recent incident has illustrated that it is largely due to American enterprise and activity, both on the part of officials and contractors, that the quickest time is made.

On Wednesday last Postmaster James learned by telegraph that the Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Sydney, which left Sydney on September 9, had reached San Francisco on October 5, two days ahead of her time. Unfortunately, she was just two hours too late to catch the mail train of that day, and a delay of twenty-four hours was unavoidable. The schedule time from San Francisco to New-York would bring this important mail to this city about ten hours too late to catch the first departing British steamer. Mr. James went to the Union Pacific Railroad office in this city and represented the facts to Mr. Sidney Dillon, and asked if a special could not be put on to catch the regular mail train of the day before. It happened that Mr. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific at Oamha, and Mr. A. N. Towne, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific at San Francisco, were present; and the case was stated to Where is the train with the mail at this time I" Mr. D.Ron asked of Mr. Towne. Humboldt Division, somewhere," was the reply, "Can a special catch the other train ?" he asked. Mr. Clark replied in the affirmative, but added, "We shall have to run special a thousand miles, and it will cost a thousand dollars," " Don't care what it costs," replied Mr. Dillon; " do it." else that the General Government is obliged to The telegraph was put in requisition. Mr. Towne raise some revenue by tariff. He really thinks by telegraph detached the mail car and gave it a Divisior," and Mr. Clark sent word to push it over regular mail train was overtaken at Omaba; the Australian mail car was attached; last night at 0:18 it was landed in this city, and to-day it goes makes schedule time the trip from Sydney will

about forty days. This is an illustration not merely of American such as moved the postal and radway efficials in this instance would have had the slightest weight in cutting English red tape. It is doubtful if the idea of recovering this lost time would have ever occurred to a British efficial trained in routine ducies and educated in the worship of the Very Reverend

The next President may be chosen to-day, and he

Last night's display would seem to indicate that there is once in a while a Republican in this Demo-

Not a Democratic journal in this city has yet disovered that Paterson interview with Hancock. This is a great slight to the soldier-statesman. He has made a brand-new discovery in political economy, and not one of his supporters will give him credit for it. Since Adam Smith, no man has made a more startling political-economic discovery than this-that the tariff is a local question and one with which the General Government seldom interferes. which the General Government seldom interferes. And yet the great man, the superb man, who makes this discovery, offers his penkinfe to a humble country editor to assist him in opening a hack window, saying, "Here, let me give you a lift," and walks out of his way to pay a newsman a cent which the newsman has forgotten is due him? This mixture of greatness and simplicity is offered to the world in the compact form of a column interview, and yet the Democratic editors decline to copy it! It is menstrous.

Compare the procession of last night with that of Tammany and decide to vote the latter crowd into power if you want a "change."

Do the business men wish to try the experiment of trusting the financial problems of the future to the guidance of a man who believes the tariff question to be a local one, and says he remembers that they had it up once in Pennsylvania! They have a sample of genuine soldier-statesmanship in that astounding observation.

Perhaps it was a "mistake." Perhaps the Paterson editor is an "obscure newspaper writer."

Wade Hampton gives this reason for his admiration for Hancock: "General Hancock was the best United States General during the .var. Maybe I think he was the best because he told me that I gave him the worst whipping he ever had." This is a novel sort of a testimonial. McClellan was for a long time the favorite Union General with the South, for reasons somewhat similar.

How long are the voters of New-York going to sit in meekness and silence and allow their highest elective offices to be disposed of by bargain and

What a "glorious" time the Democratic party would have with a man for President who is so innocent of public affairs as to think the Government has nothing to do with the tariff. Does anybody think it would be hard work to "fool" such a man on the claims or any other question?

The Democrat who thinks he can help his party by introducing bulldozing methods at the North makes a tremendous mistake, especially if he tries it on the business men. They are in that state of mind where a little stupidity of this kind will drive them in a solid mass to the side of Garfield, stabil-ity and continued prosperity.

Cut out that conversation between Hancock and

the Paterson editor and read it to your Democratic friend. If that does not cure him, nothing will.

The country has been somewhat curious to have Hancock's views on the finances and the tariff. He left them out of his letter of acceptance, but he supplied the former lot in his "glorions" dispatch, and the latter in his hack interview. They are off the same piece and are Superb—with all that the term implies.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. DESERET.

An opera, whose author, composer and subject are all American, is certainly a novelty. Not that Messrs. Dudley Buck and W. A. Croffut's "Deseret" is by any means the first of American operas. William Henry Fry, a man of singular talent if not of genius, wrote one or two charming serious works. Mr. Jerome Hopkins has given us, in "Samuel" and other of his compositions, marvellous creations of a genius which gives signs of life all too rarely, and quite lately Mr. Max Maretzek brought forth that remarkable production "Sleepy Hollow." Mr. Fry's serious nor these comic operas have succeeded in holding the stage or in gaining any great measure of popularity, and it seems to have been left to Mr. Buck, with his bright and taking music, and to Mr. Croffut, with his elever libretto, to produce the first really successful American comic opera. Mr. Buck's work is really a comic opera, and not

an operetta, nor, like "Pinafore," a bur-lesque on grand opera. It is strict in form,

and is treated in a thoroughly musiciably manner.

works-his songs, his church music, his Centennial

To those who were familiar with Mr. Buck's other

Cantata, and his last work, the "Golden Legend," which was the prize composition at the last Cincinnati Festival—it was hard to believe that he could write music light and elle sparkling enough to suit such a libretto as Mr. Croffut's, so that the result was a complete surprise, and an evidence of his remarkable versatility. As might be expected from the character of Mr. Buck's past work, in "Deseret" he has been most happy in his treatment of the choruses and in the handling of the orchestra, there is no lack of bright and catching airs, and there are several bits of charmingly graceful melody. In several places, notably in the finale to the third act, his work rises to real dignity, and has a serious musical value. And there is a great deal of humor in the score, as, for instance, in his use of " Home," Sweet in the scene in Elder Scram's Several of the songs likely to become popular, for they of the sort that is easily caught, and, once caught, hard to get rid of. The best of the comic sought is the delightfully funny serenade that closes the second act, and Arabella's first song, with its vizorous chorus, is almost as good. There are two or three excellent serious songs, one for tener, "Frowning Casties by the Gliding Rhine," a capital love song, full of sentiment and delicacy, and a graceful song for soprane in the a capital love song, full of sentiment and desicacy, und a graceful song for soprano in the first act, "Through the World." But it is in the choruses that Mr. Beek has done his last work. The opening chorus, the chorus of Scram's wives and the finale to the first act, the choruses for women in the sec and act, and the finale to the third act are all uncommonly bright and sprived, and met with great fayor. The orchestration, too, is excellent; broad with-out being borsterous, and in the accompaniments to the songs delicate and highly finished.

the songs delicate and highly finished.

Mr. Buck has been fortunate in the ladies of bis company, Mrs. John Polk, the Rosamond, has a pleasant, well-trained voice, perfectly true, and she is a good actress. The chief trouble with her, as with most of the company, is is her defective enunciation. Without the printed libretto the greater part of the words would have remained an is her defective enunciation. Without the printed libretto the greater part of the words would have remained an impenetrable mystery to the audience. Miss Belle Cole, the drabella, is the only one of the company who does not sin in this respect, and her acting and singing were quite the best of the evening. None of the men were very good, Mr. Lang, the Major Clem (tenor), had a bad celd, and Messrs, Cogswell, Evarde and Marks, thourn they sang well enough, are not strong in their acting. The chorus, on the other hand, is the best we ever heard in an opera of the kind. It is large, the voices are fresh, and they show Mr. Buck's thorough training. The orderester is fairly good. There was no lack of engineering in fairly good. chestra is fairly good. There was no tack of en-usiasm on the part of the audience last night. Meanly every important number was encored, and at the end of the first act, composer, author and solo singers were all called before the curtain. In short, the first performance of "Deseret" was a thorough singers, and the work seems sare to gain a perma-

appointment. This fine and favorite old piece was put upon Niblo's stage, last night, in a very imper feet manner, and most of the persons who acted in the Union Pacific at such speed as to make up twenty-four hours lost time. It was done. The Mr. Sheridan's personation of Jenardere accordingly. Mr. Sheridan's personation of I egardere, accordingly, was seen at some disadeantage. It contrasted violently with its surroundings. In portions it was animated by deep, manly spirit, by the Arizona to England. If the vessel and touched by a romantic grace; at all points it was devotedly earnest and carefully have been made in the shortest time on record, finished. The impression remained, none the less, that the vigorous style of this actor-(his lond, sonorous voice, and sweeping gestientation, and energy, but of American methods. No emergency tendency to abrupt changes)-would be more fully suited in characters of greater natural sincerity and such as require less subtlely and fluesse. He made the camples finely, however, and his sense of character and of the value of situation were seen to be excellent. The applianse for Mr. Sheridan was frequent and for Mr. Sheridan was frequent and sincere, and the play was well received, notwith-standing its mangled condition under the hands of inefficient subsidiaries and careless stage manage-

ent. I	his was t	he cast:		**************************************	
Legard The Re Prince The Dr. Zeiner Lemue Naval, Chavet Banner Malleco Diego. Lapard Debria Bharch Duchez Ziliah, Madeii Angelo Maido Madei Made	this was there executed have the hundrid stergers, and the transport of transport	resourtiers { Courtiers { Transcription of the courtiers { Transcriptio	er of forsum	W. L. G. Geo. F. I. John F. Harry e. W. H. M. W. M. C. D. H. M. W. H. Lo G. F. I. Andrew J. Albert I. Geo. C. Geo. G. She Mrs. J. Janche Ma. Addie Fann Jennio	leasen Devere Hierne Colton Lyteil Fiske Louise Smith nistaile ladard laques lowers onway rwood . Prior rtimer Baker y Bart Pmilip
* 110 11	dispersion.		0	2	

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. The announcement that Mr. Theodore Thomas is

to replace Mr. Aronson at the Metropolitan Concert Hall has been greeted with unqualified satisfaction, both by musicians and the public. It insures the reestablishment of a permanent orchestra under Mr. Thomas, and to those who remember the charming concerts at the old Central Park Garden it holds out the promise of their renewal in a location far more convenient of access and better adapted for concert-giving, with the additional advantage that they will last, not through the summer alone, but the winter as well. That the standard of the music will be as high as of the old programmes show. That for the opening night-to-morrow evening-is as follows: March and Overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Larghetto, Second Symphony, Bec-thoven: "Scenes Napolitaines," Massenet (new); Overture, "Melusine," Mendelssohn; Allegretto, Second Symphony, Brahms; Theme and Variations, Salvayre; Ballet, Music and Wedding Procession, 'Feramors," Rabinstein; "Marquis et Marquise," Gavotte, Morley; Waltz, "Wiener Fresken" and Persian March, Strauss. On Thursday evening the programme will be: Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; Prelude, Churale and Fugue, Bach-Abert; Siegfried Idyll, Wagner; Symphony, F major, Hermann Goetz (new); Overture, "Midsnumer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Theme and Variations, Salvayre; Waitz, "Autumn Roses" and Coronation March, Strauss. The musicians seem as pleased as every one else at the prospect of the reorganization of the orchestra, and Mr. Thomas has had no trouble in gathering around him the greater part of the of the orchestra, and Mr. Thomas has had no trouble in gathering around him the greater part of the old band; indeed, every one of his old musicians who was not prevented by engagements already formed, has been only too glad to come back to him, and a large number of the faces that were so familiar in the old orchestra will be seen in the band on Wednesday night. Brandt will be concert, meister and amount the strength of the conthe band on Wednesday night. Brandt will be con-cert-meister, and among the strings are Roebelen, Matzka, Jauber, Klugeschied, Daretz, Gruppe (for so many years principal of the second violins), Rhaesa, Otremba, Keyer, Reitzel, Berger, Dietrich, Loewenstein, Risch, Reineccius, Sackleben, the Bareithes and Uthoff. In the reed and brass are Eller and Mente, oboes; Reitzel and Eugene Weiner, flutes; Bochm and Drewes, clarinetti; Sohst and Friedrich, bassoons; Pieper, Shumann,

Belts and Lotze, horns; Diets and Miller, trum-pets; Letsch, Saul and Heinecke, trombones; Listmann, tuba; Löwe, tympani, and Freygan, barp. The demand for places on Wednesday night is very large, and all the front boxes are already

ITALIAN OPERA.

The initial performance of the fall season of Mr. Mapleson's company will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The opera will be "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Mme. Gerster will make her first appearance this season in the title role. Ravelli, the new tenor, will be the Edgardo, and Galassi the Enrico. "La Favorita" will be given on Wednesday evening, with Miss Cary as Leonora, and Campanini as Fernando. On Priday, Mile. Valleria will make her first appearance as Margherita in "Faust." The advance sale of seats and boxes has been very large, and there is every prospect of the season's being remarkably successful, if Mr. Mapleson will only keep the promises that he has made.

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

Mr.W. E. Sheridan appeared last night, at Niblo's Theatre, as Legardere ip "The Duke's Motto"..... Miss Ada Cavendish acted at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn Mr. Grau revived "Mignon," at tue Standard, and his travelling company, with Mile. Mary Albert at its head, sang "La Fille de Tambour Major," at Haverly's Theatre in Brooklyn Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight came out at the Grand Opera House, in "Otto".....At Haverly's Theatre, the new opera called "Deseret," by Dudley Buck and W. A. Croffut, was brought forward for the first time The spectacle of "Cinderella" will be brought out to-night at Booth's Theatre Miss brought out to-night at Booth's Theatre....Miss
Kate Claxton will appear at the Bigon Opera House,
on Wednesday evening, as Pawrette, in Boneicanie's
piece from the French, renamed "The Snow
Flower"....The Union Square Theatre will begin
its regular dramatic season next Saturday night,
with "Daniel Rochat"....Mr. J. S. Vale has elfected arrangements for a series of popular entertainments at the Masonic Temple Hall. The series
will begin on October 18. The hall has been remodelled.....At the Madison Square Theatre Mr Mackave appeared in the character of Dunstan
Kirke, succeeding Mr. Couldock.....A full dress rehearsal of "Cinderella" occurred last night at
Booth's Theatre, and all went well. hearsal of "Cinderella" occurred Booth's Theatre, and all went well.

This evening ends the season of summer concerts at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. Mr. Aronson has arranged a special programme for the occasion. Levy, the cornet player, and the Swedisa Vocal Quartet, will perform.

PERSONAL.

Richard Wagner in another week will be returning from Naples to his home in Bayreuth. His Italian visit gave an impetus to his pen, and the result is a pampulet entitled "Religion and Art."

Mme. Thiers, for the purpose of erecting an imposing monument to the memory of the first President of the Third Republic, has paid \$33,000 for a plot of ground adjoining the grave of her husband a plot of ground adjoining the gr in the Père-la-Chaise Cometery.

M. Georges Becker, whose "Rizpah" was seen at the Centennial, has undertaken a mouster picture of the distribution of flags to the French Army on July 14. One of the largest halls in the Trocacfor Palace has been opened to him by the Government for a studio.

The German Crown Prince has been the most popular of all the visitors at the Passion Play in Ot ammergau. He stayed out the entire play and afterward told the burgomaster that he should never forget the performance, for the impression made upon him was greater than he could express. It is already a tradition among the Oberammergan pens-antry that tears stood in the eyes of "Unser Fritz" when he said those words and grasped the bargo-

Mr. G. W. des Voeux, Governor of the Fiji Islands, left Niagara Falls, on yesterday, for Toronto, where he will be the guest of the Marquis of Lorne. He satis from San Francisco for New-Zealand on October 23. The ronning life of an English colonial officer worthy of frequent promotion, may be estimated from the fact that Mr. des Voeux's little son "Poppy," his travelling companion, is not quite five years of age, but has already travelled more than 41,000 miles in both hemispheres.

The Princess Della Rocca, Heine's niece, who will soon publish a book about the private life of the poet, has had a romantic life. Her father was a broker in Hamburg. She was beautiful and accomplished, and at a very early age married a Datch merchant who failed in business and soon after died, leaving her and her two children entirely dessuccess, and the work seems sure to gain a permanent popularity.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

If the illusion is not preserved in representing a meladrama such as "The Duke's Motto"—which is almost entirely one of situation—the result is a disappointment. This fine and favorite old place are titute. She tried keeping a small shop and after-

GENERAL NOTES.

The yellow fogs have settled upon London musually early this season, and this is regarded as a sure sign that they will stay long. The pessimists dechare that the London logs are getting worse every year. Last winter the clouds scarcely lifted from November till Pebruary. There seems to be no help for it. Some co is powerless. Although the suggestion is thrown out that something might be done if the Legislature rigidity insisted on the bome consumption of all the smoke which handreds of thousands of calumeys belch forth from early morning til late at a gat.

Alack for the "Coparceners" it was not in-

vented before! An Albany telegraph operator has received letters patent for a cipher-writer designed for detectives, lawyers, business men, politicians and others, who wish to correspond in such strict privacy that none save themselves and these addressed can decipher the nearing. Its combinations are identiable, and however well one man may understand the simple little instrument, it is impossible for him to discover by himself what combinations have seen used by others. The com-binations consist of four sets of the alphabet complete and one set of figures arranged on the outer circles of a

The preliminary investigation in relation to the recent attempt to blow up the Czar's Winter Palace has been concluded. According to the confession of the arrested printer, who calls himself Ivanoff-the explosion failed in its anticipated results because it was overzealously undertaken by the "carpenter" before the whole mass of dynamite and pyroxylin fixed by the Committee had been property laid. The Government discovered whence, and by what roads, the Nihilists obtained their great quantities of explosive material. It appears that the whole mass of explosives in the possession of the revolutionary party has been of Swedish session of the revolutionary party has been of Swedish fabrication, and that it has been transported through Cronstadt, passing with official approbation the net very keen scratiny of the St. Petersourg Castoms officers. Not only the chemical, but the literary explosives also have found their way into Russia by the same roote. In this way prombted books, newspapers, and pampilets have been smuggled finto St. Petersourg, and thence distributed all over the Empire.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Bill English keeps talking of libel suita.
But he will not sue anybody. He is not so footis, as that. Under his circumstances he should be calm.—[Cin-munati Commercia: (Rep.)

The Governor of New-York is not a friend or tool of bullocers, repeaters and ballocetox stoffers, and the plan of the Democratic managers in New-York City to overawe the authorities in their insisting upon an honest vote at the election, will be met with the severest measures of repression at his hands.—[Syracuse Journal (Rep.)]

"MISTAKE" NUMBER TEN.

"MISTAKE" NUMBER TEN.
From The Civeland Herald

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 8.—Considerable excitement was occasioned about 5 o'c.och tons evening over the display at the place of business of one of the committeemen of the Democratic party of a genuine recolling. Quite a crowd of indignant citizens gathered, and some harsh language was indulged in. The excitement extended, and the Mayor, being notified, dispatched a squad of policemen to the section, when the flag was taken down, the owner claiming a mistake. The initiake has been the cause of considerable excitement throughout the city, and has given rise to the query: If such mistakes are made now what will follow?

THE TRUTH ABOUT HANCO(K. General Hancock's acts in Louisiana were the first step in a series of events that have piaced the South again under the control of the old Rebot clament and destroyed for a generation to come the hopes of each liberty and a free ballot. General Habeock was the tool of the Southern leaders in 1868, and the country has seen the result. He is their tool still in 1880, and the result will be no less disastrous if he is elected President.

THE SYMBOL OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

Prom The Closeland Heral (Rep.)
329. 3 Border States that tried to second:

Kentuca,
Maryland,
Southern States whose Electoral
tried to buy;
South Carolina,
Other States of the Southern Confederacy;
Alabama,
Arkansas,
Fennesses,
Virginia,
Virginia,
Virginia,

399

Fourteen States of the Democratic